

ABSTRACT

A GPS positioning method is disclosed which can shorten the time required until positioning arithmetic operation is started after power is made available. An oscillation frequency of a reference frequency oscillator used in a GPS receiver section or a frequency variation of the oscillation frequency is measured using high precision frequency information provided by a standard wave. A result of the measurement is utilized to catch a signal from a GPS satellite. Further, a synchronization timing of a spread code of the spread spectrum signal from the satellite is detected to detect a small time component for time synchronization. After synchronization of the spread code is completed, a time of the boundary of one period of the spread code is detected from time information provided by a standard wave, and a time component greater than the small time component for time synchronization is detected based on the time of the boundary. Time synchronism is established using the detected small time component and the time component greater than the small time component.